AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-IOS-AN OBJECT OF IN

WIBLO'S, (Broadway-Duzz IN THE DARE-SIAMESE NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-OTHELLO-

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Glands AT New TORK-DRAD SHOT-DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE OUT OF TOWN?

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Faskiowanie Schert-Linerice Boy. Evening-All That Gliffen

MADISON AVENUE -Afternoon and Evening-FRAN

WASHINGTON CIRCUS-Corner of Twenty-ninth

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Breadway-ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvard's PANORAMA OF

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway. New York, Friday, June 24, 1853,

Mails for Europe.
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The Collins steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, will this port at noon to morrow, for Liverpool. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Himain will be received at the following places

n Europe:—
LIVBROOL—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street,
LONDON—Edward Sandford & Co., Corphill.

"Win Thomas & Co. No. 19 Catherine street,
Paras—Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse,
B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock THE WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine o'clock to morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers

It again becomes our disagreeable duty to record the brief particulars of another shocking railroad accident. Owing to the misplacing of a switch, at East Bloomfield, Mass., the express train which vesterday morning left this city for Boston, via New Haven, ran off on the side track, and came in collision with a freight train-thus causing the death of Mr. Johnson, and the severe injury of many others. It seems almost miraculous that more lives were not lost, especially when we take into consideration the fact that four of the passenger, and five of the freight and baggage cars were badly shattered. The telegraphic despatch, to which reference is made for a list of the wounded, attributes the catastrophe to the negligence of the switch tender. Here is another warning, illustrating to our State Legislators the importance of perfecting and adopting the railroad bill which was under discussion in the Assembly yesterday. A bill of this description has passed the Connecticut Senate, with but one dissenting voice. Let us hope that both branches of our Legislature will now give us an example of philanthropy by speedily and unanimously voting for a measure that will tend to check railroad slaughterings in our State at least.

The telegraph has supplied us with the latest news received at Liverpool, prior to the sailing of the Niagara, from which we learn that great uneasiness was beginning to be manifested in all quarters with regard to the difficulty between Russia and Turkey. The London Times in a labored article declares that no actual hostilities could take place previous to the 20th of June, before which time all the great powers would be able to lay their remonstrances before the Czar. The Parisian monetary circles had been thrown into a great state of nervousness by the last advices, which now really look as though Nicholas had made up his mind to fight, let the consequences be what they may. Another ministerial crisis was on the tapis in Spain.

The steamship Niagara reached Boston about five o'clock last evening-too late for the mail train. Her letter and newspaper bags will be despatched in the early train this morning.

The Australian news, which we place before our readers this morning, will be found highly interesting by people of all classes, as it contains information which is important to the merchant, ship-owner, and March, and furnishes the latest quotations of the gold market, and the last rates of wages prevailing in that important part of the world. We also give a general miscellany, which forms an epitome of the social, moral, and religious position of the inhabitants of the Great Island Continent.

The reports of the transactions in both branches of our State Legislature yesterday will be found very interesting. Those who flattered themselves with the belief that the canal dispute had been settled will find that they were greatly mistaken on perusing the debate on the canal appropriation bills in the Senate. The old subject of controversy was revived and carried on with considerable vigor by the two factions of the democratic party. Mr. Pierce reported a bill to repeal the act of 1842, relative to the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals. The new park question was postponed till the bill can be perfected.

The subject of impeachment was again the them of excitement and discussion in the Assembly yesterday. That body having determined to bring John C. Mather to trial before the high court of impeachment. many of its members are now exceedingly anxious to indict other of the State officers on similar grounds. The dispute is waxing warmer and warmer and our legislators, in some instances, are beginning to deal rather unsparingly with each others' characters. Whether the dispute will end in a general flare up among themselves, or whether Lieutenant Go vernor Church, Comptroller Wright and Attorney General Chatfield will be placed on the list with Mr Mather, is now a matter of doubt. That the Senate is actively preparing for the investigation of the charges pending against the latter officer will be seen from the bill introduced by Mr. Beekman for the holding of the court.

A despatch from Washington City states that Pre sident Pierce having entirely recovered from his in disposition, yesterday took an airing in his carriage, in company with his private secretary, and Sir Charles Lyell, the English geologist.

Mr. Ewing, the private secretary of Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, is to go out with the latter as Secre-

tary of Legation to Russia. The designs of the ultra temperance folks have again been defeated in Connecticut. A bill, based on the Maine law, was yesterday so amended in the House of Representatives of that State, as to give town and city authorities power to license the sale of liquor, and in this shape the measure was adopted by

a majority of ten. The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention yesterday finished its labors. We elsewhere give a

full report of the closing proceedings. The democrats of Vermont, in State Convention yesterday nominated Hon. John S. Robinson for Governor. The Convention approved the national prin, ciples of Gen. Pierce-as expressed in his inaugural

A Congressional Convention was yesterday held by the democrats of Baltimore. Henry May was nominated as the candidate for the Third district, and Joshua Van Sant for the Fourth district.

The Auburn woollen factory, which originally co one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, was yesterday disposed of at public auction, by a special grant of the Legislature, for fifty-four thousand

dellars. Admiral Seymour left St. John, N. B., last Sunday, for the purpose of inspecting the fishing grounds. Prior to his departure, in reply to the address of the Corporation, he assured the people that he would continue to maintain their interests, so far as it was in his power, and with all due regard to the progressing between Minister Crampton and Secreary Marcy? By the way, we le m that the United States steamer Princeton has been ordered to the fishing grounds, and will soon take her departure from Norfolk. It may be possible that she will have an opportunity of retaliating upon the colonial fishermen in the same style as the French cruiser did at the Grand Banks.

The late intense heat has been the cause of great nortality in this and other cities, as will be seen on reference to the accounts under the proper head. On Wednesday an unprecedented number of persons principally laborers, died of sun stroke in this vicinity. Fortunately the weather was more cool yesterday, and we did not hear of an event of the kind in the city. In Baltimore, however, it is reported to have been the hottest day of the season.

It is gratifying to learn that a partial compre has been effected between the employers and em-ployes in the Cumberland coal mines, and that most of the latter have resumed work at a small advance on their wages.

Fifty imported sheep, valued at ten thousand dollars, were recently killed on the Burlington and

We elsewhere give the official corresponden tween Mr. Everett, late Secretary of State, and Senor Paredes, the Charge d'Affaires of New Granada, relative to the Flores expedition against Ecuador. The lettersare very interesting.

To-day's inside pages contain a very interesting letter from our London correspondent; Father Gavazzi's Lecture on the Freedom of Speech; Police Intelligence, including an account of the Riot in the Eighteenth Ward; Commercial, Marine, Railroad, Sporting, Judicial, Theatrical and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

Hostility to the Annexation of Cuba. There is nothing more clearly discernible through the telescope of "manifest destiny" than scoper or later the anneyation of Cuba to the United States. We feel here, in this country, almost without distinction of party, political or religious, that it is to be so.

The only material questions of difference upon the subject among us-that is, the mass of the people-are, as to the time when, and the means by which, this important acquisition is to be effected. The Order of the Lone Star. the Ouzel Owls, the Cuban Junta, and the school of Young America, are decidedly in favor of invading the island with a sufficient military force to revolutionize it: and then, after establishing an independent republic upon the ruins of the Spanish dominion, to knock at the door of Congress for admission into the Union. In a word, their plan is the Texas plan from begining to end. Others, even of the "fierce democracie," are opposed to such filibustering, and prefer the plan which was pursued by Mr. Jefferson, in the acquisition of Louisiana, and by Mr. Monroe. in the annexation of Florida. They go for buying Cuba, and at almost any cost, rather than run the hazards of losing the prize by a timorous procrastination. Others again are believers in Mr. Calhoun's doctrine of "masterly inactivity." and are urging the policy of waiting till the fruit is ripe, when, as they say, from the natural laws of gravitation, it will fall at our feet.

There are, however, here and there, a few scattering hide-bound conservatives, who are opposed to the incorporation of Cuba into this Union upon any terms, at any time, and by any means, in despite of any advantages, or provocations, or considerations of national policy suggesting the ultimatum of annexation. We mean those conservatives who are not identified with the abolition crusaders against the South, all of whom are of course malignantly hostile to the widening of the area of the Southern States, even were the salvation of the Union to depend upon it. We are speaking of those straight-laced conservatives who learful of the dangers of a forward movement, would prefer to stand still. And as it was this class of conservatives-mostly of the same partywhich resisted the acquisition of Louisiana, and Florida, and Oregon. and Texas, and Utah, and to examine their objections, and to put them to

the test of experience. Our conservative. tremulous, Union-loving opponents of the acquisition of Cuba, present the following as their leading objections to the incorporation of the island into our national confederacy .\_\_

First: The serious difficulty of amalgamating the Spanish races of Cuba with our people. There is a difference between the whites of Cuba, and the white races of the United States, it is urged which renders their antagonism hereditary and implacable. The overshadowing superstitions of the Church in Cuba, all-powerful, exclusive and universal, can never be sacrificed to, or blended with, the comparatively simple elements of religion prevailing in this country. In a word it is pleaded that from their national traditions, laws and customs. social and political, from their tenacity to their church, and its overwhelming calendar of charming superstitions, and mysterious but fascinating and allimportant ceremonies, the mass of the whites of Cuba have been taught to look upon the neonle of the United States as outcast barbarians and heretics, with whom a national amalgamation would be the certain destruction of the faithful, church and state, soul and body.

Secondly: The six hundred thousand of the negro race of Cuba, including slaves and free blacks, and mulatoes, the slaves only number ing as two to one, would be naturally arrayed in a solid phalanx against us. And why? Because, as it is urged, both the free blacks and the slaves in the Island of Cuba enjoy many social and religious privileges of equality with the whites, to a greater or less extent, which would be inevitably abolished with the island in

our possession. From these two classes of objections it is argued that while the whites of Cuba could not be assimilated with our people, without infusing into our great community some of the most objectionable features of Spanish society, customs and usages, social and religious, the negross of Cubs, on the other hand, would prefer a war of extermination to the prospect of a transfer to the rigid distinctions of caste between whites and blacks existing all over the United States. To put this last point in its most formidable shape, it has been repeatedly asserted as the avowed policy of Spain, in the last resort, to declare the freedom of the slaves of Cuba, and to turn them loose against us rather than consent to the occupation of the

island by the hated Yankees. The test of experience is the answer we have to give to this dreadful array of fact and argument. The French of Louisiana bave amalgamated with our people and our institutions. without difficulty, and without sacrificing the religious and social observances and custom peculiarly their own. St. Augustine, in Florida. is an old Spanish town, still retaining many living evidences of its origin. But to say nothing of Texas, or California, the territory of New Mexico affords the most striking illustration of the flexibility of our beautiful republi rights of other nations. How are the negotiations ! can system. No less a personage than Daniel | respectability, that there are fountains in the | Can this be so?

any additional territory from Mexico on account of the late war, presented, as his strongest objection, the apparent impossibility of har-monizing the mixed hybrids of the Mexican family, "such as they are," with our people and our institutions. Yet mark how easily the thing was done. A proclamation was made by Gen. Kearney, on entering New Mexico, that it was thenceforth a territory of the United States; and literally from the house tops, the hybrid Mexicans were sworn in to support our constitution, a whole townful at a time, from one village to another, throughout the country And the work thus accomplished has held good to this day. And the appointment of Don Miguel Antonio Otero, a native Mexican, as United States District Attorney for New Mexico, is proof direct of the readiness with which even the Mexicans may be harmoniously blended with our people, our customs and our laws.

Experience then has settled the question regard to the Spanish race of Cuba. They can be amalgamated with our people, nor do we share in the affected alarm concerning the slaves of "the ever faithful island." Spain has nothing to gain by their revolutionary liberation, nor can she afford to make the sacrifice which such a bloody experiment would require. Furthermore, the condition of the Cuban slaves would be ameliorated with their transfer to our jurisdiction. It is reported that once in eleven years, or less, upon an average, the stock of slaves of a Cuba sugar plantation has to be renewed. so rapidly do they die off from hard labor and hard usage. It would be easy, then, to reconcile them to a transfer to the laws and

usages of slavery in our Southern States. We do not, therefore, entertain any apprehensions of blood and carnage. or social mischief, from either the white or the black race of Cuba, as the probable consequences of the acquisition of the island. Nor is it necessary to acquire it, that we should wait another quarter of a century, or plunge into a filibustering invasion. The exercise of a broad foresight and sound discretion. or the absence of these qualities in the management of the question by our government. will probably much sooner determine the issue of peace or war. If we are to have trouble concerning the island of Cuba, it will be anterior and not subsequent to its annexation. Still the question arises-will there be war?

CITY FOUNTAINS-SHALL WE BE ROASTED ALIVE ?-Pity the sorrows of a poor New Yorker, in these days of scorching heat, and dull heavy atmosphere, and parched cracked throats Pity us, ye who can lie under beech or elm with the wavy grass fluttering in the breeze round your head, and the gentle rattle of a bubbling spring at your ear! Pity us, ye who can nestle in some shady cave on the sea shore, while the bracing east wind brushes the hair from your brow, and creeps through each crevice of your loosened vest! Pity us, ye whose feet tread on soft cool lawns, and sweep the dew from daizy and trefoil! Pity us. when you think of a pavement on which a raw steak would curl and smoke, of a sky that mortal eve dare not gaze on, of a Broadway whose airy canopy can only be likened to the exhalations of an overcharged steam pipe! Talk of clothes, indeed; one suffocates in alpaca, and is smothered in gossamer. Silks and flannels are a horrid fallacy. Thinest, whitest garments wretched snare. Neither Heaven nor the tailors have any comfort to offer. Courage and resignation are the only resources of those who have recovered from the melancholy delusion of summer clothing, ice creams and sherry cob-

Must we then come to the disheartening co clusion that the heat under which our forefathers groaned and prayed for mercy, is an evil inseparable from the soil-a doom from which ren's energy and strength be carried off in torrents of perspiration? Shall the myriads who. a century hence, shall tread the Broadway in which we now gasp, abandon their daily toils for the relief of a thermometer at seventy degrees in the country, and tremble at the approach of the flery noon? Be careful, conservative friend, how you utter a hasty reply in the affirmative, A hundred years ago, the illustrious Smiths and Joneses, from whose loins you sprung, endured many an ill which never troubles you. In their blind ignorance they painted poor humanity as an embodiment of all sorts of grievous and incurable distembers; "ills." as they used to say. "to which flesh is heir." A due regard for the dictates of Providence forbade their attempting to disturb the succession. You and ourselves, however, who live in a less scrupu lous age, have seen this doleful inheritance terribly diminished since their time. Sorrows here, disasters there, evils of every shape and order have been struck from the inventory by the ingenuity and research of man. Pain ha been robbed of its victims, and even Death has been bidden to hold his hand. To lengthen the span prescribed to life by its Creator is beyond our power; but we can, and we do daily diminish its dangers, remove its inconveniencies, and add to its sources of pleasure. Who shall say that the future is not pregnant with scheme which shall counteract, or at least so far miti gate our oppressive summer heat, that a walk in Broadway, at 3 P. M., in July, will be a delightful recreation.

Extravagant as the notion may seem to some we offer no apology for hazarding it. Twenty years ago, the man who would have proposed to build a railroad through the city would have been deemed a lunatic; and if he had lived in a country where the sorbonne or the inquisition flourished, would most probably have expiated his boldness in a dungeon. Now we have three railroads in actual operation, two more almost ready to receive the cars, and a sixth-an air line, to be constructed, somewhere between the level of Chimborazo and the soil-gravely dis cussed in the papers. Besides, even with our present means, if they were properly turned to account, much could be done to alleviate our torrid condition. Of all cities in the world, New York is the last where water ought to be luxury or a rarity. And yet, see how niggard we are of it. Why have we not fountains throwing up jets of pure cool water into every square, in every plot of ground where six feet square, can be spared Paris, where the heat is by no means so oppre sive as it is here, boasts fifty or a handre splendid jets d'eau, and, in addition, hydrants at every corner pour a stream of clean water, for an hour at a time, morning and evening, through the gutters, to cleanse every vestige of impurity and cool the air. Ask the doc tors what the effect of the plan is on the bills of mortality. We have the hydrants, but beware how you touch them, lest the Croton Water Department should come to hear of the sacrilege We are informed, too, by persons of undoubted

Webster. in his opposition to the acceptance of | Park, in Union square, and in one or two other places in the city; but we must be forgiven if we mention the fact as a mere rumor requiring confirmation. We have ourselves seen in a public place a melancholy little thread of water trickling upwards out of a small hole in the centre of a stone basin; but we have never been able to decide whether the phenomenon proceeded from a defect in the paving over a natural spring, or whether it was a miniature model of a fountain exhibited by some ingenious person. New York wants real fountains that will throw a large jet of water twenty feet high, and impregnate the air with moisture for an acre round about-such fountains, in a word, as the Bostonians, whom we are so fond of decrying, have placed in their common. Twenty or twenty-five such fountains could be erected at a very small expense, and there would be plenty of water to feed them if the Croton aqueduct at High Bridge were enlarged. Sites could easily be found. Once erected, their value would soon be recognized. The very sight of a volume of water gushing from the earth and breaking into cool. sparkling spray, at a height of twenty or twenty-five feet, would be a delicious sensation in these dog

days.
We commend the subject to those whom it concerns. Eager as the citizens of New York have hitherto been in the pursuit of wealth, it is only lately that comfort has come to be a matter of consideration. Its importance is now, however, becoming acknowledged. The first fruits of the change are the general outcries for a park. We feel assured that the legislative session at Albany will not close before measures are taken for the purchase of the Central Park. If, in conjunction with this boon, steps be taken for the immediate enlargement of the Croton aqueduct, where it crosses the river, and a sum of money appropriated for the construction of several large fountains, the fainting creatures who are now abandoning their business from sheer exhaustion would not repudiate the debt of gratitude such a blessing would impose on

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE LATE EXCESSIVE HEAT. -Excessively hot weather ceases to be a matter of amusement when it is attended with the fatal consequences of the terrific heat of last Wednesday. The unprecedented list of deaths from this cause. which we published yesterday morning, is really appalling, and suggestive of serious inquiry and seasonable precautions against the possible recurrence of such fatali-

ties yet again during the present summer. It will have been observed that the victims of the heat of Wednesday were almost entirely from that class of our people whose daily routine is hard labor in the full blaze of the sun, rendered doubly powerful by the reflection from the brick walls and pavements by which they were surrounded. And another suggestive fact is, that the sufferers in question, with here and there an exception, were from Ireland. The first precaution, therefore, we have to recommend, is to the employers of these out-door laborers, in view of still another such terribly hot visitation as this last. Let the outdoor laborer have a respite of an additional hour or two, or even three hours, in the hottest part of the day; and if it can be allowed on no other terms, it were better to make up the deficiency in the evening or in the morning, for we presume that labor is pretty generally regulated in this city by the ten hour system. By going to work an hour or two earlier, and by holding on in the afternoon an hour or two later, two or three hours, judiciously, to laborers and employers might be deducted from the heat of the day. At all events this rule might be applied to a considerable saving of life during these occasional paroxysms of dreadful heat, which seldom last longer than two or three days without creating

the relieving elements of a thunder storm. But the fact that nearly all the recent victims from coup de soleil were foreigners, and mostly from Ireland, should admonish their countrymen that the summer sun of America cannot be safely defied at all times, without acclimation. The mid-summer of Great Britain and Ireland is the mildness of spring compared with the last three days in New York. Not even the native of the heart of Germany can work with impunity for five or six hours in the sun, amond bricks and mortar, with the mercury above ninety degrees. Our immigrant laborers should remember this; and beware, of all things, when overheated, of drinking too much cold water. Whatever may be the virtues of the Maine Liquor law, we undertake to say that to a man exhausted by his labor and the heat, a pint of iced water is more dangerous than the plain Croton qualified with a little brandy, notwithstanding that hard drinking is certain destruction. When a sense of exhaustion to the laborer in the sun is coming on, the the best course is perhaps to knock off and rest till a reaction has taken place. Nor do we believe that a suspension of the incessant smoking, which is practised among our European born laborers, would be at all to their disdvantage. A man with a pipe in his mouth from morning till night, from one year's end to another, can hardly possess the same vigor and elasticity in his nervous system as the man who smokes not at all. The volumes which have been written by men of science upon this subject confirm on the strongest proofs this view

of the pernicious effects of inveterate smoking. We throw out these hints for the benefit of all they may concern. Certain it is, that with proper precautions on the part of laborers and employers there would be few. if any. deaths from coup de soleil, even with the thermometer at ninety-five degrees in the shade, as it stood for some hours on Wednesday last.

CAN THIS BE SO?-We republishthe oted, her day, a paragraph from the Freeman's Journal, purporting to be from good authority, to the effect that certain parties in the United States were in negotiation with Santa Anna, and had in fact agreed to sell him a considerable lot o old muskets, lately the property of the government. Can this be so? If so, is this lot of old muskets the same lot that was sold to Kossuth or the lot that was to be supplied at one time to the Cuban filibusters? Are there men in Wall street, or elsewhere in this country, that can aid in getting up a foreign war for the purpose of creating with the enemy a market for the sale of a lot of second hand or third hand muskets? It don't seem possible that such a neculation could originate in that street. What has been done with Kossuth's muskets, and the filibusters' muskets? We ask again, are either of these lots the lot that has been or is to be sold to Santa Anna; or is it another lot, bought at fifty cents and sold at two or three dollars a piece? What has become of all those old muskets? It is charged that Santa Anna has got held of them.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA .- From Dr. Macguvern's Note Book, quoted in the Overland Friend of China, of April 11, received by last arrival, we take the following respecting the present Emperor and the Tartar dynasty of China. It will be seen that it agrees with our own ideas as published in our articles on China

in the Herald;—

His Imperial Majesty Hien-Fung, who is now in the twenty-second year of his age, and in the third of his reign, is the seventh, and according to present appearances, will be the last of his line to sway the destinies of China. The Manchus have now ruled this empire for two hundred and eight years, which is thirty-five years longer than the average duration, rejecting the mythological era of the twenty-seven preceding dynasties. With this exception, and that of the brief period when they were under the Mongol yoke, between A. D. 1234 and 1313, the Chinese have always been ruled by native princes, and it is not surprising that an attempt should now be made to expel their haughty conquerors particularly as the exaggerated notions entertained of Manchu power and prowess have been dispelled by the recent English war. Since that, even the discontented and law-less spirits, who are to be found in every province, have frequently, and on slight provocations, arrayed themselves against the authorities. It is true, at almost all periods of their history, the people have offered resistance to the oppressive measures of their officers, but of late they have been unusually prompt to exercise their power, which recent experience has shown to be more formidable than had ever been supposed by either party. Instances in illustration of this, have been of frequent occurrence in this part of the country, several of which have been recounted in these pages. Similar cases have since occurred, and may be briefly cited to show the utter inability of the authorities to thwart the wishes even of small sections of the paper publishes extracts from the procedure of the paper publishes extracts from the

The same paper publishes extracts from the proclamations of the Imperialists against the rebels, and calling for supplies and recruits. One of them offers a reward of four thousand taels, or nearly \$6,000 for the leader of the rebels, Prince Choo of the Ming dynasty, and two thousand taels for his head. It says, "In every province, there are those who know the leader. Chu-Kichin, whose age appears to be between eighteen and nineteen years. For his capture four thousand taels of silver are offered, which, when effected, will restore peace," &c.

NAVIGATING THE SOUTH AMERICAN RIVERS .-We find in one of the Panama journals a statement to the effect that the first steamship which ever sailed up the waters of the Amazon, had left Para, a seaport of Brazil, on the first of February. She is named the Marago, and her destination was the city of Barra, in the province of the Amazon. The statement adds that much enthusiasm was shown in consequence of this first application of steam to the navigation of the largest river in the world.

Several steamers intended for the same trade have lately been launched, or are in progress of building in England, so that our merchants and ship builders-if they do not want to be left behind in this contest for the navigation of the South American rivers-must hurry up, or they will lose their laurels and their profits.

Young America Gone to Canada.—Some thing is in the wind. The movements of individuals at this time are of importance. George Saunders, Mr. Correy, and Beverly Tucker, have gone to Canada, accompanied by the legal counsel of George Law. What does this mean? Is there to be war? Are there any muskets to be sold there, or has Young America gone to Canada to raise the means to batter down The Union. Should not the Cabinet take notice of these things? These movements are fraught with vastly more danger to The Union than consular uniforms.

Young Men on Imperial Thrones.—Some of the most important empires on the globe are now ruled by young men. The Emperor of China. Hien Fung, is now in the twenty-second year of his age, and the third of his reign. It will be recollected that he is of the Tartar or Tu-tsing dynasty. Prince Chu-kisin, of the Ming dynasty, who aspires to the throne of China, is about nineteen years old. The Sultan. or Shah of Persia, Nasser-ad-Din, is about twenty years of age. Abdul-Medjid-khan, the Sultan of Turkey was born in April 1823 of course he is now little over thirty years of age. The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, is nearly twentythree, having been born in August, 1830. He ascended the imperial throne in December, 1848. These empires embrace more than one-third of the population of the world.

HE Accepts.-We are gratified to be informed that Mr. Walker accepts the mission to China. It is understood that he will probably not depart for his official destination till Octo ber, which leaves him a fine margin for the preparation of his plan of commercial reciprocities with the Great Central Flowery Kingdom. We shall anticipate, with confidence, the most important commercial results from this mission of Mr. Walker. Success attend him!

Gor Him.-We are satisfied that the great mass of our readers read with unalloyed satis faction the brief report which we published vesterday of Mr. Senator Cooley's speech in favor of the Central Park. We have not, there fore, been disappointed in Mr. Cooley. We have called upon him, and he has answered. We have relied upon him, and we have got him. Good!

Talk on 'Change.

The sales of cotton reached about 900 bales, the cline for two days being on some descriptions equal to Mc. Flour and wheat continued firm, without change moment from yesterday's quotations.

It was believed that no war would actually occur tween Russia and Turkey. Russia might bluster for the sake of consistency, but it would be with the view of withdrawing or retracing her steps with a good grace, in compliance with the intercessions of neutral friends. With France and England united against her, what could she do? Shut up in the Baltic on one side, and at the Dardanelles on the other, she was powerless. Her only chance to hold Constantinople would be to throw from 100,000 to 200,000 troops into it. This she could not do Before her troops could cross the Balkan, and fight their way to the Turkish capital, the English and French fleets would have possession of the Dardanelles, and might re inforce the Turkish ramparts of the city, while the Rus sian fleet in the Black sea would be in danger of annihi lation. The Czar was too politic a man to risk all this in the present state of Europe. Hence the peace was not likely to be disturbed, for some time yet, by the Rus-

sian and Turkish quarrel. A memorial was placed on a desk, in the Merchants Exchange, during the meeting of the merchants, yesterday, remonstrating against the bill (known as the Catho-lie bill) introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Taber. In received a large number of signatures. It will be con tinued there to day, during 'change hours, for additional signatures. Some persons who signed it stated that they did not do so from any sectarian feeling or preje dice, but that they were actuated by principle. They respected Catholics as individuals, many of whom the believed disapproved of the bill. They would oppose just as stresmously a similar measure on behalf of any one of the Protestant sects. It was concentrating too much power in one or two individuals, however pure and us right they were conceded to be.

The model of a rail, wheels and axles, showing their construction on a plan which it was deemed would pre vent injury to cars or passengers from the breaking of axles, and lessen their liability to fracture.

The Garrick, reported ashore on the point of the Hook, it was believed would be got off without difficulty, and with little, if any, damage. She would likely be brought up by the steamer Ajax, which had gone down to her assistance. She had been long and sell known as a Liverpool, packet, having formerly run in the celebrated dramatic like (of Liverpool packets) of E.K. Colling & Co. She had a favorable passage of thirty-six days, with

a valuable cargo and a large number of passengers,

## THE HOT WEATHER.

Its Effects Here and Elsowh NEW YORK.

heat of Wednesday was somewhat modified yesterday, and in consequence there were not so many sun strokes—indeed we did not hear of any during the day. The first part of the day was much cooler than the afternoon or night. The following were the different heights of the thermometer:—At 9 A. M. 70, and at noon 76. By 4 P. M. it had risen to 88, which was the warmest heat of the day; and at 10% P. M. the thermometer, outside the Herald office, was at 81—five degrees warmer than at 12 M. of the same day.

DEATHS BY COUP DE SOLEIL. In addition to the many cases of sun-stroke, most o which were fatal, that occurred in the course of Wednes day, the following likewise occurred on the same day:

About half-past 11 A.M., a man, name unknown, fell down, in Grand street, near house No 587, from becoming overheated through exposure to the weather, and died before medical aid could be procured.

A German was found dead, by officer Wacker, lying one the sidewalk, at the corner of Inirty fifth street and Seventh avenue, evidently from the effects of the sun. Another young man, named John Hull, was found by officer Christman, lying in Tenth avenue, near Thirty-sifth street from the effects of the weather and liquor. He was taken to the station house, and recovered.

Two men were found in a similar condition from the combined effects of the weather and the liquor they had drunk, lying on the sidewalk in Thirty-sixth street, near the Seventh avenue. They were conveyed home by the police. day, the following likewise occurred on the same day:-

police.

At half past one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, a man by the name of Minhael Pye, was sun struck in Eldridge street. He was taken to his home, 192 Delancy street, by police officer J. D. King, of the Tenth ward

ward

A man ramed Sleigen, was sun-struck on Wednesday,
and died about 9 o'clock on the same night, at the house
of Mr. Wagner, corner of Third avenue and Sixtleth street.

John McClucky, a laborer, was sun-struck in Broadway,

near Blecker street, on the atternoon of the same day. He was conveyed home by officers Wilson and Heyer, of the Fifteen's notice district to 23 Prince street.

On Wednerday night a woman, named Catherine, her other name unknown, who sets as a domestic at 202 Wooster street, was sun-struck while in the street. She was taken to the City Hospital, but was not expected to recover.

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A men, name unknown, a laborer, was sun-struck in the afternoon of the sme day, about 4 o'clock, in the Fourth avenue. He was taken to a drug store, where Dra. Bartinest, Reed and Page, used every means to resuscitate the suffering man, but to no effect. He died at 11 P. M. the same night, and the body was taken to the station house of the Fifteenth ward. Mrs. Bowers in deserving of especial praise for her exertions in his behalf.

A man, name unknown, was found on the same day at 11 A. M., on the pier at the foot of Folton street, helpless from the effects of over heat. He was taken to the City Hospital by efficer Gilliland, of the Third ward.

Another man name unknown, was sun-struck in the afternoon of the same day, in Vessey street, near West street. Taken to the City Homes.

Michael Crascou, aged 40 years, a native of Ireland, died at the Fifteenth ward station house by exposure to the sun he was a laborer, and his family, consisting of a wife and child re-ide at 96 West Twenty-fourth street. Joseph McApnaliy, aged 29 years, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 172 West Sixteen'h street, died yesterday, by exposure to the sun.

Timothy O'Brien, aged 19 years, a native of Ireland, died at the New York City Hospital, by a coup de soleil.

John Mulligan aged 30 years, worked in a coal yard, died in the New York City Hospital, caused by a coup de soleil.

Patrick Doran, aged 25 years born in Ireland employed

died in the New York City Bo-pital, caused by a coup de soled.

Patrick Doran, aged 25 years born in Ireland employed in Kign's sugar house in Duane street, fell down insensible, he was taken to the New York City Hospital, and died in a few hours after, caused by fatigue and exposure to excersive heat. Verdict accordingly.

Bridget Nexton, aged 20 years, born in Ireland, resided at No. 35 Anthony street. She was taken suddenly insensible by the exposure to the heat of the sun and died in a few hours after. Verdict—Death by coup de soliel.

John Brace lain, aged 40, born in Ireland, a laborer, residing in the Seventh avenue, was taken insensible in Chambers street, and taken to the New York Hospital, where he died in a few hours after. Verdict—Death by being sun struck.

An unknown woman aged about 30 years, was taken to the New York Hospital, from the corner of Orange and Walker streets, about 12 o'clock on Wednesday. She was insensible at the time. She was taken to the hospital, and died in a few hours after. Verdict—Death by exposure to the sun.

William Bailey, aged 32 years, a native of Ireland resided at No. 107 Washington street, alaborer; worked on pier 19, North river; fell insensible on the pier and was taken to the New York Hospital and died in about three hours. Verdict—Death by a coup de soleil.

BROOKLYN.

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE INTENSE HEAT. Coroner Ball held inquests yesterday upon the bodies of seven persons who died in consequence of the extreme

beat of the weather, viz.:—

Upon the body of Theresa Muller, a native of Germany, employed as a revant in the family of Mr. John Smith, corner of Columbia and Summit streets, who dropped cown dead while engaged at work in the back yard.

Also upon the body of a laborer, name unknown, who died from the effects of the heat while engaged at work in a stone yard in Columbia street. He was a native of heland.

Also upon the body of a German named Adam Sycloff, who died while at his usual occupation in the distillery of Messrs. It was a fatter of Messrs of Messrs. It was a fatter of Messrs of Me

upper floor, and being fatigued laid down upon a straw bed to rest. The sun shone full upon her through the skylight, and becoming dizzy she arose and proceeded to go down stairs, but had walked but a few steps when she go down stairs, but had be fell and expired.

Verdices in accordance with the facts were rendered in

Verdicts in accordance with the facts were rendered in each of the above cases. Some five or six persons were prostrated by the heat on Wednesday, independent of the above, all of whom were relieved by timely applications of the proper remedies. WILLIAMSBURG.

A young lady, named Russ, at work in Mr. Thurston's rope walk, in Bushwick, while walking home to her din ner on Wednesday, was struck insensible by the heat of

the sun.

A laboring man, at work round Mr. Cooper's glue factory, in Bushwick, was also prostrated from the same cause, on the same day.

Yesterday afternoon, a man named Michael Rohau was conveyed to his residence in First street, near North Second, in a dying condition from the extreme heat of the sun.

NEWARK.

On Tuesday the thermometer registered 97 deg. as the maximum temperature, being higher than has been recorded in June for more than ten years: and, with the exceptions of 1849 and 1845, higher than any temperature experienced during that period. The mercury continued to range high during the evening. for although, from the appearance of the atmosphere, there was probably rain at the South, it was too distant to relieve the oppressiveness of the beat here. At 11 o'clock the temperature was still 83 deg.: it fell during the night, however, to 77%, and at 7 o'clock this moralog the mercury was at 80%, with a probability, should not some alight indications of rain prove true, that in the course of the day it will be bigher than yesterday.

Patrick Brady, while working in the South Orange avenue yesterday was obliged to leave in the morning about 10% o'clock, being overcome by the heat. He was anisted some cistance, but being apparently better started alone for home. About 1 o'clock he was found dead in an orebard which he had attempted to cross.

An Irishman employed by the Street Commissioner fell dead while working and a cart horse was also killed. Others were obliged to leave work.

Another man, employed on the South Orange avenue, dropped this afternoon and is supposed to be dead.

Many workmen on the streets, and in other exposed situations, had been obliged to suspend labor during the middle of the day. NEWARK.

TELEGRAPHIC. NUMEROUS DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Рипарилии, June 23, 1853. The heat continues very great here. The Coroner held welve inquests to day, most of the deaths resulting from he heat. THE HOTTEST DAY IN BALTIMORE—SEVERAL DEATHS

BALTIMORE, June 23, 1853. This has been the hottest day of the season here, and ix deaths from the heat have been reported. Two also died yesterday.

HOT WEATHER AND SICKNESS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 23, 1853.

The weather has been waxing hotter and hotter for some days past. Thermometer ranging from 20 to 97. Unusual sickness prevails.

The Murderer Neary, COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE BY GOV. SEYMOUR. Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock, Sheriff Orser ecsived from Governor Seymour a commutation of sentence in the case of Thomas Neary, who stood adjudged to be hanged this day for the murder of his wife. The Executive has commuted the sentence of the wretched criminal to imprisonment at bard labor in the State prison, at Sing Sing, during his natural life.

On the receipt of the official document, the Sheriff proceeded to the cell of the prisoner and informed his of its centents. On receiving the pleasing intelligence his face beamed with de ight, and he exclaimed, to us his own words:—" I feel more reconciled and lightene up, I certainly feel grateful to the Governor, but I d not expect it after the verdict last rendered by t Sheriff's jury; I considered I had no hope. I was t by the Sheriff jesterday afternoon that I connot expect any hope, and he asked me w time I would prefer to be executed, and told him I would be ready at ten o'clock. My mind to be sure feels much easier. Life is sweet, if it is for a week"-alluding to the last week's respite, w has evidently brought about the Executive elemene

beary is a man of very small stature, and unprep sing in his appearance; he is over forty-five years